

Streaming Analog Output and Digital Pattern Generator with FIFO

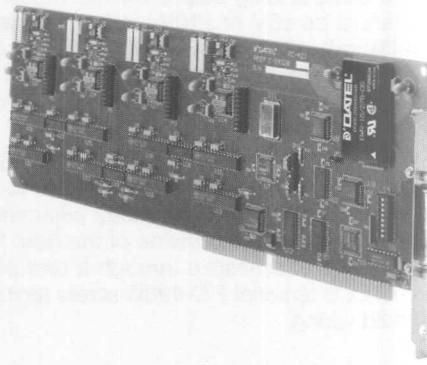
FEATURES

- Four, high-performance analog outputs
- Four, high-speed, 16-bit digital pattern ports
- Dual-port FIFO memory on each channel
- 12-bit D/A's, update rates to 1MHz
- Selectable simultaneous or single channel modes
- Low-pass, reconstruction filter per channel
- Programmable timer and external clock control
- Windows®, Windows 95®, DOS®, and Pentium® compatible

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PC-423 is a four-channel, streaming analog output and digital pattern generator board for IBM-PC/AT (ISA), PS-30, EISA bus and compatible computers. It includes a dual ported First-In-First-Out (FIFO) memory bank on each channel to allow non-stop, continuous data streaming and waveform generation without any lost samples. Outputs can be updated simultaneously or independently, and channels can be selectively enabled and disabled under host software control. Applications include precision phase-synchronous analog and digital signal generation for system simulation, automatic test equipment, communications, and process control.

Unbuffered output boards require continuous host service. On the PC-423, complete waveform segments are downloaded into the FIFO memory on each channel. Using a local programmable clock or an external clock, input data sequencing and waveform generation continues without host intervention as long as there is data in the FIFO. The host is not slaved to the PC-423 during this time and is free to service other tasks such as data processing, data display, and disk transfers. New data-load requests are software selectable as a host polled status flag or as an interrupt. Under program control, all FIFO's can be updated concurrently with new data or each FIFO can be loaded individually. This unique design allows uninterrupted data streaming and waveform synthesis while new data is simultaneously loaded by the host.



For high-speed digital pattern generation in test and control applications, the PC-423 has four 16-bit digital output ports. These ports are accessible through dual-row internal header connectors that are suitable for industry-standard flat cable connections. Each port includes a data clock for external synchronization. Data rates from the FIFO through the digital ports are individually software-selectable via internal or external clocks. Update rates to 5MHz are possible for the digital ports. The digital port and the analog output on each channel share the same FIFO memory.

The data rate to the DAC and digital ports can be selected via a local timer or an external clock input. An 82C54 programmable counter/timer provides a 16-bit software-selectable divide ratio to a local 10MHz stabilized crystal oscillator. This ensures very high accuracy and low noise on the analog outputs, and eliminates clock and data jitter on the digital ports. A separate clock can be used to drive each channel. Application synchronization can be achieved by using an external clock input. The external clock drives the D/A and the digital port directly. External clocking allows channel expansion and synchronization when running multiple PC-423's simultaneously.

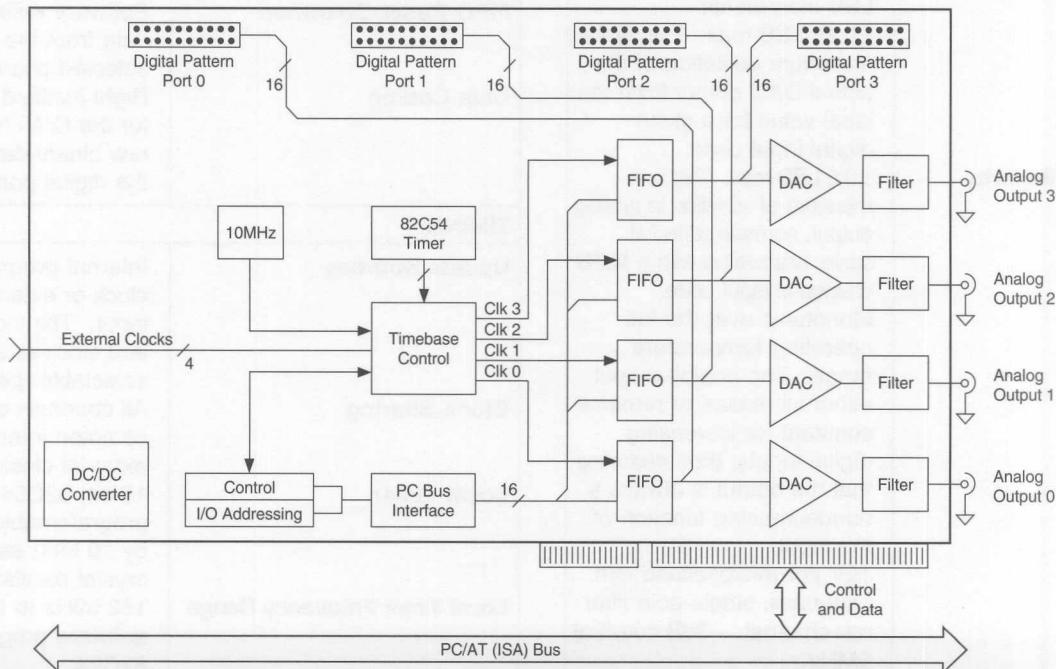


Figure 1. Functional Block Diagram

A low-pass filter on each analog output guarantees proper analog signal reconstruction, high spectral purity, and eliminates high-frequency system noise components from the output waveforms. Wideband output amplifiers minimize distortion. The full scale analog output voltage range is selectable per channel as $\pm 5V$ or $\pm 10V$, and each channel will deliver up to 5 millamps. The output signal connector includes capacitively coupled voltage outputs for each channel. Offset and gain adjustments on each channel allow optional DAC recalibration.

The PC-423 is configured on a full size PC/AT bus (ISA bus) board, and it occupies one motherboard slot. Due to its slimline design, the PC-423 does not overlay adjacent slots. The board is completely contained inside of the host PC. The analog outputs are easily accessible through a rear panel DB-25 connector. DATEL's optional PC-490B screw terminal block facilitates field wiring.

FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATIONS

(Typical at $+25^{\circ}\text{C}$, dynamic conditions, unless otherwise noted)

ANALOG OUTPUTS	
Number of Channels	Four
Output Channel Configuration	Single-ended, non-isolated
D/A Converter Resolution	12 bits
Channel Update Rates	333kHz max. for full scale changes, 1MHz max. for LSB increments. All channels can be updated individually or simultaneously.
Output Voltage Ranges	$\pm 5V$ or $\pm 10V$, selectable per channel
Output Current	± 5 millamps max.
Output Impedance	1 Ohm
Output Protection	Short-circuit protection to ground
ANALOG OUTPUT PERFORMANCE	
Settling Time	3 microseconds (to $\pm 0.01\%$ FSR), 1 microsecond for LSB increments
Linearity Error	± 0.25 LSB max. This is the maximum deviation of the actual DAC output from the ideal value for a given digital input code.
Differential Nonlinearity	± 0.5 LSB max. This is a measure of variation in analog output, normalized to full scale, associated with a 1LSB change in input code.
Monotonicity	Monotonic over the full operating temperature range. The analog output either increases or remains constant for increasing digital inputs, thus ensuring that the output is always a nondecreasing function of the input.
Slew Rate	10V per microsecond min.
Output Filter	Low-pass, single-pole filter per channel. -3dB cutoff at 5MHz.

DIGITAL PATTERN PORTS	
Number of Ports	Four. Each port contains 16 data bits, data clock, and digital ground.
Data Port Width	Sixteen digital bits
Data Source	One FIFO on each channel. The FIFO is shared by the analog output and the digital port on each channel.
Update Rates (FIFO to DAC)	5MHz max. The rate is programmable via internal timer or external clock inputs. See app. notes.
Port Loading	5 CMOS/TTL loads max.
Power-up and Reset State	High impedance (tri-stated)
Port Connector Type	Twenty pin, dual-row header connector, mounted internally on the board.
	Connection made using industry-standard flat cable
DATA MEMORY	
Memory Type	First-In, First-Out (FIFO). Dual ported for simultaneous reading and writing without data flow interruption.
FIFO Capacity	1k or 8k samples per channel. Each sample is 2 bytes wide.
FIFO Access Time	50 nanoseconds max.
FIFO Control Flags	Empty, half full, and full flags per channel. All flags are echoed in the Status Register for host polling. The FIFO half full flag can be selected as a host interrupt.
FIFO Reset Operation	Software reset clears all data from the FIFO on the selected channel.
Data Coding	Right justified offset binary for the D/A channels. 16-bit raw binary data when using the digital ports.
TIMING	
Update Sources	Internal programmable clock or external TTL clock input. The clock source and clock rate are selectable per channel.
Clock Sharing	All channels can share one common internal or external clock.
Local Timer	16-bit, 82C54 programmable timer driven by 10 MHz stabilized crystal oscillator
Local Timer Frequency Range	152.59Hz to 5MHz, software programmable via 82C54.

HOST INTERFACE	
Architecture	I/O mapped, pluggable into IBM-PC/AT, PS-30, EISA bus and compatibles
I/O Mapping	Decodes sixteen, 16-bit I/O registers using host address lines A9 through A4. Address lines A3...A0 are locally decoded for individual register access. One of 16 predefined I/O addresses between 100 hex and 3A0 hex
I/O Address Range	16-bit I/O transfers. All data is right justified.
Data Bus	One line, software-selectable on IRQ 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, or 15
Interrupt Request	FIFO less than half full, triggered by the FIFO Half Full (HF) flag on a selected channel. This is a request for new data to be loaded.
Interrupt Source	DAC channel select, FIFO data loading, FIFO reset, host interrupt enable, interrupt source select, interrupt level select, 82C54 timer programming, FIFO empty, half-full, and full flags status monitoring
MISCELLANEOUS	
Host Bus Power Consumption	+5V at 1A max.
Operating Temperature Range	0 to +60°C
Storage Temperature	-25 to +80°C
Relative Humidity	10% to 90%, non-condensing
Altitude	0 to 10,000 feet (0 to 3047m)
Form Factor	Full size, PC/AT bus (ISA bus) board. Occupies one single slot.
Outline Dimensions	4.5" x 13.31" x 0.5" (11.43 x 33.81 x 1.59cm)
Weight	12 ounces (0.35kg)

PC-423WIN Software

PC-423WIN brings intuitive control to your test and engineering applications. It is a powerful, easy to use Windows®/Windows 95® setup and signal-generation software system. It configures PC-423 hardware, starts signal generation, and continues to steer data from the host to the FIFO's in real time. Data files can be loaded from disk into ring buffers in host memory for high-speed, non-stop, continuous analog and digital signal generation. Infinitely long baseline records can be streamed directly from huge disk files. PC-423WIN selects between single-channel or simultaneous-channel update modes. Using the mouse, channels can be selectively enabled or disabled, and internal or external clock combinations can be selected per channel. Data update rates on each channel are software selectable. During signal generation, new data is loaded from the host to the FIFO's without data flow interruption on the analog or digital ports.

Some applications require custom software. For these, the complete source code to PC-423WIN is available — called PC-423WINS. This code was developed using Borland's Delphi® visual programming language. The dynamic link library (DLL) is written in C. All PC-423's are shipped with a free diskette and a comprehensive user's manual. The diskette contains a library of ANSI standard C functions to help programmers develop their own software. Together with some additional simple example programs, the user's manual contains detailed register-programming, hardware-operation, and circuit-timing information.

I/O REGISTER MAP

(The PC-423 user manual contains comprehensive programming information and detailed register descriptions.)

The PC-423 is mapped into the host computer's I/O address space as a block of sixteen registers. The I/O base address is switch selectable as one of sixteen pre-defined settings between 100 hex and 3A0 hex, on 16-bit boundaries. Base address selection avoids hardware contention and allows multiple PC-423 boards to be installed in the same host concurrently. Each register on the board is located at a fixed offset from the I/O base.

Table 1. PC-423 I/O Register Map

I/O Address	Direction	Description
BASE+0	Write only	Command Register
BASE+0	Read only	Status Register
BASE+2	Write only	FIFO Reset Register
BASE+4	Write only	FIFO Data Register
BASE+8,9,...,F	Read/Write	82C54 Control and Data Registers

REGISTER OVERVIEW

At power up or PC bus reset, all registers contain 0, all FIFO's are cleared, and the digital ports are tri-stated. All register data is right justified to facilitate programming in 80x86 and Pentium® processor environments. Registers can be programmed in any sequence as long as the Command Register is last.

Command Register (Write I/O Base + 0)

The Command Register configures PC-423 operation. Under software control, it enables or disables one or more channels and chooses individual or multiple FIFO's for reset. It selects either an internal or external clock for each channel. During signal generation, the Command Register steers blocks of data from the host to the requesting FIFO. When using host interrupts to load new data, the interrupt source and interrupt level are specified in the Command Register.

Status Register (Read I/O Base + 0)

This register echoes the status of the FIFO empty, half full, and full flags for each channel. FIFO empty indicates a data underflow condition, i.e. the data update rate on the PC-423 is too high for the host to keep up with. When this occurs, the output waveforms will be discontinuous. When the FIFO on any channel gets less than half full, new data must be loaded to that channel by the host. Loading more data than the FIFO can store will result in lost data. The FIFO indicates such an overflow condition.

FIFO Reset Register (Write I/O Base + 2)

Writing this register clears the FIFO on the selected channel. The channel is software selectable in the Command Register, or all FIFO's can be cleared simultaneously. FIFO resetting should be done during board configuration only. Resetting a FIFO during signal generation will result in discontinuities in the output waveforms.

FIFO Data Register (Write I/O Base + 4)

Data for all PC-423 channels is loaded into this register, the Command Register steers this data to the correct FIFO bank. Each FIFO is 16-bits wide. Only the lower 12 bits of the FIFO Data Register are used by the D/A converters, the upper four bits are ignored. The data coding for the D/A converters is offset binary and the data is right justified. Each digital port contains all sixteen FIFO bits. No FIFO memory addressing is necessary. Simply load new data into this I/O register and the PC-423 hardware takes care of the rest.

Timer Register (Read/Write I/O BASE + 8, 9, ..., F)

Internal clock rates are programmable via two 82C54 timers. Each timer has three 16-bit counters to programmably divide the local 10MHz crystal oscillator clock. A separate counter drives each channel allowing different clock rates for each.

Application Notes

Blocks of data are transferred to the PC-423 when the FIFO's become less than half full. The requesting FIFO posts a status flag to indicate this "data starved" condition. If all channels are being updated by the same clock, then all FIFO's can be loaded with new data when one generates the request. A new data-load request for a particular channel can be configured as a host interrupt. The FIFO's are dual ported to allow simultaneous data loading by the host while the D/A and digital ports continue to be updated without interruption. This allows non-stop, continuous data streaming without lost samples. Typical ISA bus transfers using optimized code is about one megasample per second.

There are three main data transfer modes on the PC-423.

1) Linear buffering — allocate a large contiguous buffer in host memory from which data is loaded in blocks to the PC-423 FIFO's for a fixed time. The time is defined by the length of the buffer and the PC-423 update rate. Applications include high-speed, non-periodic waveform generation, process control, and simulation.

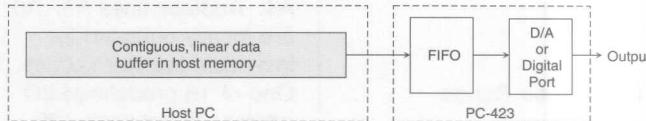


Figure 2. Linear Buffering

2) Ring buffering — allocate a circular buffer in host memory from which data can be continuously loaded to the PC-423 FIFO's for long periods of time. Applications include periodic signal generation, digital pattern testing, and ATE.

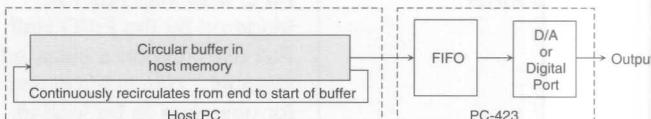


Figure 3. Ring Buffering

3) Disk streaming — transfer blocks of data to the PC-423 directly from huge files on the hard disk. Applications include long baseline signal generation, audio playback, and arbitrary waveform synthesis.

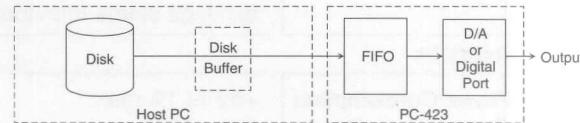


Figure 4. Disk Streaming

ORDERING GUIDE

Model	Description
PC-423A	4-channel, FIFO buffered analog and digital output board. Uses 1k sample FIFO's per channel. Includes free driver diskette and comprehensive user manual.
PC-423B	4-channel, FIFO buffered analog and digital output board. Uses 8k sample FIFO's per channel. Includes free driver diskette and comprehensive user manual.
PC-423WIN	Board configuration and signal generator software. Runs under Windows [®] 3.1 and Windows 95 [®] .
PC-423WINS	Complete source code for PC-423WIN. Developed using Borland's Delphi [®] DLL written in C.
PC-490B	Screw terminal to DB-25 connector block to facilitate field wiring.

PC-423WIN/WINS software is *not* included with the board. If desired, please add to your order.

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Pentium is a trademark of Intel